



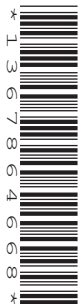
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Thursday 23 May 2024 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Ancient History

J198/02 Rome and its neighbours

Time allowed: 2 hours



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the Answer Booklet. The question numbers must be clearly shown.
- Fill in the boxes on the front of the Answer Booklet.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **all** the questions in **either** Section B **or** Section C **or** Section D.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **105**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG) and the use of specialist terminology will be assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- This document has **8** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A

The foundations of Rome: From kingship to republic, 753–440 BC

- 1
- (a) Identify **one** of the myths about the childhood of Servius Tullius. [1]
- (b) Identify **one** of the problems facing the plebeians before the First Secession. [1]
- (c) State **two** important events that were said to have taken place during the time of Romulus' kingship. [2]
- 2 Outline how Lucius Junius Brutus helped create the Roman Republic. [6]

Passage A


The year (445 BC) was full of difficulties... The tribune of the plebeians, Gaius Canuleius, wanted to pass a law allowing plebeians and patricians to marry (and to allow plebeians to become consuls). The senators were furious... The senators believed that if Gaius succeeded, they would have to share power with the **dregs** of society, and eventually lose power altogether...

The Senate was overjoyed when they were told Ardea was revolting, the Veientes, Volsci and Aequi were preparing for war. So, the Senate exaggerated these threats and convinced the consuls to prepare the plebeians for war...

Gaius gave a defiant speech in the Senate. He said forcing the plebeians into the army would not stop them from demanding new laws. As long as he lived, he would not hold a **levy**. Gaius then called an assembly of the plebeians.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 4.1

dregs – worst part found at the bottom **levy** – to recruit soldiers for the army

- 3 Using details from **Passage A** and your own knowledge, what can we learn about the rights and lives of plebeians between 509 and 440 BC? [10]
- 4 Using details from **Passage A** and your own knowledge, explain why plebeians' lives did not significantly improve between 509 and 440 BC. [15]
- 5* 'All of Rome's kings failed.'
- To what extent do you agree with this view? [20]
- () Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

Section B

Hannibal and the Second Punic War, 218–201 BC

- 6
- (a) Name the leader of Carthage, appointed by Rome, after its surrender in 201 BC. [1]
- (b) Identify **two** ways Spain helped Carthage during the Second Punic War. [2]
- (c) Identify **two** problems facing Hannibal after the battle of Cannae. [2]

Passage B

Such was the famous battle of Trasimene. 15 000 Romans died in the battle; 10 000, scattered in their escape, travelled back to Rome by different routes. 2 500 enemy soldiers died in battle, and many more afterwards, from their wounds.

Many more losses on both sides are recorded by others; I myself (besides the point that I would never exaggerate anything unnecessarily, which historians in general are all too inclined to do), have taken Fabius, a contemporary of this war, as my primary source.

Hannibal dismissed all Latin prisoners without a ransom; he put Roman prisoners in chains. He ordered that the bodies of his men should be separated from the heaps of enemy dead and buried. He would have also given Flaminius a funeral, but despite searching for his body with immense care, he could not find it.

Livy, *The History of Rome* 22.7

- 7 What can we learn from **Passage B** about the aftermath of the battle of Trasimene? [5]
- 8 Using details from **Passage B**, how accurate is Livy's description of events after the battle of Trasimene? [5]
- 9 Explain the main mistakes that the Roman consuls made at Trebia, Trasimene and Cannae. [10]
- 10* 'Hannibal's greatest achievement was crossing the Alps.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

Section C

Cleopatra: Rome and Egypt, 69–30 BC

11

- (a) Give **two** details from the preparations for the Battle of Actium. [2]
- (b) Give **two** visual features of Cleopatra's appearance in representations from Greek archaeological sources. [2]
- (c) Which goddess did Cleopatra dress like, when she met Antony at Tarsus? [1]

Passage C

But he (Caesar) earned the greatest disapproval from everyone because of his passion for Cleopatra – not now the passion he had displayed in Egypt (for that was a matter of hearsay), but that which was displayed in Rome itself. For she had come to the city with her husband and settled in Caesar's own house, so that he too got a bad reputation because of both of them. But he was not at all concerned about this and actually signed them up among the friends and allies of the Roman people.

Cassius Dio, *Roman History* XLIII 27

... I hate the Queen. Ammonius (the one who is meant to keep her promises) knows that I have a good reason for it.... I cannot remember without great pain the arrogance of the Queen herself, when she was at the pleasure gardens across the River Tiber. So I won't have anything to do with that lot.

Cicero, *Letter to Atticus* XV.15

- 12 What can we learn from **Passage C** about Cleopatra's visit to Rome and her reception there? [5]
- 13 Using details from **Passage C**, how accurate do you think Dio **and / or** Cicero's accounts of Cleopatra's visit to Rome and her reception are? [5]
- 14 Explain the difficulties Cleopatra faced after the death of her father Ptolemy. [10]
- 15* To what extent do the ancient sources help us to understand whether Cleopatra's downfall was caused by the rivalry between Antony and Octavian? [20]

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge.

[20]

Section D

Britannia: from conquest to province, AD 43–c.84

16

- (a) Name the governor of Britain who attacked the Druids at Mona (Anglesey) in AD 60. [1]
- (b) Give **two** reasons why Aquae Sulis was important to the Romans. [2]
- (c) Identify **two** actions of the Governor Ostorius Scapula. [2]

Passage D

'Octavius to his brother Candidus, greetings.... I have several times written to you that I have bought about 5 000 **modii** of ears of grain, on account of which I need cash. Unless you send me some cash, at least 500 denarii, the result will be that I shall lose what I have laid out as a deposit, about 300 denarii, and I shall be embarrassed. So, I ask you, send me some cash as soon as possible. The hides which you write are at Cataractonium.... I would have already been to collect them except that I did not care to injure the animals while the roads are bad. See with Tertius about the 8 denarii which he received from Fatalis. He has not credited them to my account... I hear that Frontinius Julius has for sale at a high price the leather ware (?) which he bought here for five denarii apiece.'

Vindolanda tablet 'concerning supplies' (Tab. 343)

modii – a Roman measure of approximately 9 litres

- 17 What can we learn from **Passage D** about the economic impact of the Roman Army and traders? [5]
- 18 Using details from **Passage D**, how accurate do you think the evidence presented on the Vindolanda tablet is about the economic impact of the Roman Army and traders? [5]
- 19 Explain why the Roman Palace at Fishbourne was significant. [10]
- 20* 'Caratacus' resistance campaign was the most successful of the Britons' resistance to Roman rule.'

To what extent do you agree with this statement?

You must use and analyse the ancient sources you have studied as well as supporting your answer with your own knowledge. [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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